

WESTERN CANADA CONTINUES TO WIN

The 1915 Yield of Grain Keeps Western Canada to the Front.

The great publicity that has been given to the grain yields of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the three provinces that comprise that portion of Western Canada east of the British Columbia boundary, has kept Canada to the front with a prominence that is merited.

The grain crop of the three provinces has now been harvested, and sufficient of it has been threshed so that it is no longer a matter of estimate as to the returns. It is safe to say that the entire yield of wheat will be upwards of 275,000,000 bushels, and the average yield will be over 25 bushels per acre. In proportion to the aggregate this is perhaps the largest yield ever known on the continent.

Most of this wheat will grade No. 1 northern, and better, and with present prices the condition of the farmers is to be envied. Many individual yields are reported, and verified, and they are almost beyond belief, but they go to show that under the careful system of agriculture that produced these yields Western Canada would have far exceeded a 200,000,000 bushel production of wheat in 1915 had the system been universal.

It was not in one or two districts that big yields have been made known. The reports come from all parts of the 24,000 square miles of territory in which the growing of wheat is carried on.

Mr. Elmer Seller, a farmer south of Strasburg, Sask., has harvested 5,465 bushels No. 1 hard wheat from 160 acres.

Jas. A. Benner, near Dayland, Alberta, says his wheat went over 40 bushels to the acre, with an all round crop of 33 bushels to the acre.

J. N. Warner, near the same place, also says he has over 40 bushels of wheat per acre.

A Norwegian farmer, named S. A. Tofthagen, not far from Dayland, had 23 acres of wheat which gave a yield of 47 bushels to the acre.

Well, then, near Glenora, Alberta, D. H. Engle of Humboldt, Iowa, owns a quarter section of land. This land was rented so that Mr. Engle should receive one-third of the crop, and this gave him \$612.95, his net rental for the crop, and there was only 80 acres in crop.

Scores of reports give yields fully as large as those given above. A large field of spring wheat near Lake bridge averaged 35 bushels, another 59 and a third 55 bushels per acre.

On the fall farm at Lethbridge 25 acres of Marquis wheat yielded 60 bushels to the acre and weighed 67 pounds to the bushel. A test lot of one acre of Marquis wheat when threshed yielded 99 bushels and a 20-acre field averaged 60 1/2 bushels. This farm had 200 acres under crop to Marquis wheat and it is expected the average from the whole will exceed 50 bushels.

In all sections of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as well, remarkable yields are reported, many large fields showing averages of from 40 to 55 bushels per acre.

When the story of this year's threshing is completed some extraordinary yields will have been heard of. One field west of Unity, Saskatchewan, threshed 50,000 bushels of No. 1 northern from 200 acres and such instances will not be isolated.

Considerable of the wheat grown in Western Canada is finding its way to the markets of the United States, notwithstanding the duty of ten cents per bushel. The miller in the United States finds Western Canadian wheat necessary for the blending of the high class flour that is demanded by some millers. Already, 200,000 bushels of the 1915 crop has found its way to the Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis and other markets.

It was not in wheat alone that there were extraordinary yields. A farmer living south of Wadena, Sask., harvested 900 bushels of oats from ten acres. S. A. Tofthagen of Dayland before referred to had oats that yielded 110 bushels to the acre, while those of J. N. Warner went 90 bushels to the acre.

As is pointed out by a Toronto paper Canada's great good fortune and splendid service as the Granary of the Empire are revealed in the record harvest from her rich fields of wheat and other grains. "The foundation of its prosperity is solid and enduring. While mines may be exhausted and lumber may disappear through improvident management, agriculture is a perpetual source of wealth, increasing from year to year by the stimulus of individual industry and personal interest. A wheat harvest of 235,000,000 bushels from 24,000,000 acres, an average yield of 25 bushels to the acre. The substantial nature of this growth in production is shown by the fact that the harvest returns are 75 per cent greater than the average for the past five years.

The same satisfactory and highly important success has been attained in other grain crops. The aggregate yield of oats is 451,035,500 bushels from the 11,545,000 acre under crop. Of this yield 50,560,000 bushels come from the three Prairie Provinces. These provinces also contribute 304,300,000 bushels of wheat. The barley harvest is 50,885,000 bushels from 1,509,250 acres, an average yield of 33.7 bushels per acre.

"The improvement that is going through Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba," said a traveler from the East, "is that all the horses and teams and all the threshing machines engaged make no impression on the crops, and that it will take six months to thresh the grain out. But two weeks ago the Canadian Pacific railway was having a daily shipment of 1,700 cars of wheat from the three provinces, and a week ago they had got up to 2,100 cars a day. As a result this there is the Canadian Northern railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific, so an enormous quantity must be being shipped out of the provinces. The weather farmers are building

DUBLIN AND BELFAST CONTRASTED

THE HUNDRED miles that separate Ireland's capital from the capital of Ulster form as wide and deep a gulf as if they separated the capitals of any two continental countries. The outward aspects of the cities, the spirit and ideals of their people, the predominant religious sects, the attainments, all are distinctly contrasting. "You won't like Dublin; it's a dirty place," was the prediction of a Belfast woman. But the warning did not prove to be justified. The fact is, I liked Dublin very much better than I liked Belfast, which, to be sure, was very little. W. P. Conant writes in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

On Wednesday, October 13, Clay, Robinson and company sailed at Chicago for E. H. Maunsell, Macleod, Alberta, a consignment of cattle, 17 head of which, averaging 1,420 pounds, brought \$3.90 per hundredweight, topping the range cattle market for the week to date. The same firm also sold for Mr. Maunsell 206 head, averaging 1,240 pounds, at \$3.55, without a throwout. These were all grass cattle. They were purchased by Armour stock and company, Clay, Robinson and company describe the cattle as of very nice quality, in excellent condition, and a great credit to Mr. Maunsell. It speaks well for our Canadian cattle raisers that they can produce stock good enough to top the Chicago market against strong competition, there being over 4,000 range cattle on sale that day.

It is one thing to produce crops such as are referred to, and another to get them to market. The facilities of Western Canada are excellent. The railway companies, of which there are three, the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, have the mark of efficiency stamped upon all their work. Besides the main trunk lines of the systems, which extend from ocean to ocean, there are branch lines and laterals, feeders which enter into remote parts of the farming districts, and give to the farmer immediate access to the world's grain markets. The elevator capacity of the country is something enormous, and if the figures can be digested, the full extent of the grain producing powers of Western Canada may be realized. The total elevator capacity is about 70,000,000 bushels, or nearly one-half of the entire wheat production of the Dominion in 1915. Of this large storage facilities the country elevators number 2,800, with a capacity of 55,000,000 bushels. Advertisement.

Kitchen Philosophy.
Mr. Bradshaw was in a great hurry and breakfast was late. "I wish you'd find out what this trouble is," he said to his wife. Mrs. Bradshaw returned from the kitchen wearing a melancholy expression. "Well, well," demanded the husband, "what did she say?"

"She said," responded the wife, "that 'we all have our disappointments.'"
—Browning's Magazine.

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
Mr. F. C. Case of Welcome Lake, Pa., writes: "I suffered with Backache and Kidney Trouble. My head ached, my sleep was restless, I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, was always nervous and tired, had a bitter taste in my mouth, was dizzy, had floating specks before my eyes, was always thirsty, had a dragging sensation across my loins, difficulty in collecting my thoughts, and was troubled with shortness of breath. DODGE'S KIDNEY PILLS have cured me of these complaints. You are at liberty to publish this letter for the benefit of any sufferer who doubts the merit of DODGE'S KIDNEY PILLS."

Cold Comfort for the Hen.
For the purpose of breaking hens from setting, Ernest O. Marvin of New York City, in a patent just granted, shows a number of hollow nest eggs joined in a series by connecting wires and means for circulating cold water through the eggs to overcome the natural and laudable ambition of the hen. The Scientific American remarks that this is hard on the hen.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put out 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. —Adv.

Attention.
"Is Watson still paying attention to that widow he was courting two years ago?"
"You bet he is. They are married now, and he has to pay strict attention to everything she says."

Mrs. Austin's Bag Pancake, delicious light cakes for breakfast. —Adv.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature and getting even with people is the second.

How to Brew Tea.
It is generally believed that anyone can make tea. This is far from the case. Great care should be taken to have the teapot hot. Scald it out with hot water before putting in the dry tea. The water to pour on the leaves should not only be boiling, but should be freshly boiled. The big teakettle which stands on the stove all day and is filled at irregular intervals does not furnish the best water for the purpose. Get a small enameled kettle holding about a quart of

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INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright 1915, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 28
AMOS, THE FEARLESS PROPHET.

LESSON TEXT—Amos 6:1-15.
GOLDEN TEXT—He that hath my word let him speak my word faithfully.—Jer. 23:28.

Among the prophets Amos bulks large. His message (B. C. 787 ?) is a forthrightly modern and its application to our present day problems deserves careful consideration. Read the entire book prayerfully. Chapters 1 and 2 enumerate the sins of the nation and of Israel: 3-6 contain addresses of the prophet: 7-13, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 are Messianic prophecies. The modern prophet of social service and those who neglect a proper consideration of "applied Christianity," both ought to ponder well this passage.

I. Jehovah's Lamentation, vv. 1-3. The words of this lesson are those of Jehovah speaking to the house of Israel but apply to all people of all ages. Verse one is a prophecy of the master's grief over the holy city (Luke 13:34; 19:41). Outwardly rich and opulent, in Jehovah's sight the nation has already fallen (v. 2, R. V.) and there "is none (present tense) to raise her up." Israel is personified as a maiden sorely wounded. Spoken decades before, Israel did fall and has risen no more. But there is a possibility of recovery. There is a command and a promise, and those who obey the command will obtain the promise of life.

To "seek ye me" (v. 4) is to turn the face to him rather than to turn the back. It implies the forsaking of evil thoughts, evil deeds, and evil companions, and to turn unto him who will abundantly pardon (Isa. 55:6-7; Deut. 30:28). There is life for the most outbreathing and outrageous sinner if he will seek the Lord.

II. The Prophet's Exhortation, vv. 4-9. The places mentioned in verse five had been made sacred by God's presence and subsequently degraded by idolatry. Bethel especially so. (Gen. 12:8; 28:10-18; 1 Kings 12:29-32). These new religions and the false worshiping were beguiling even the sincere and unwary, hence the warning. We need to beware of the manifold "new cults" lest we depart from the faith of our fathers. America is today standing upon a social and religious crater in many ways similar to ancient Israel. God is either a consuming fire (Heb. 12:29; Ex. 9:24-25) or the impartial and just minister of grace to those who repent. Verse seven is a suggestion regarding the rulers of that day and finds far too many counterparts in our own times. In verse 8 Jehovah exhorts the people to "seek him and live." In verse 9 the prophet utters the same cry. Now (v. 8) the appeal is to seek him because to do so is wisdom. (a) It is he "that maketh the stars," the earth, yea, everything, and it is well to be on his side (Ps. 19). (b) He "ruleth the shadow of death in the morning" (R. V.). (c) He "can comprehend the vast host of his saints for whom this has been done?" (e) He "maketh the day dark with the night" (R. V.). This he is doing repeatedly. The Gospel sets the day in the night, and the night in the day. He has done it both past and present. (d) He "callesth for the waters" and poureth them out upon the face of the earth." This is both poetical and scientific. God delivers the rain and upon his word the waters come. It is the wisdom as well as of life to be on the side of the self-existent, eternal Jehovah against whom man's strength is as nothing (v. 9).

What man creates, man can destroy, witness Levee and Louvain—and is God any less able?

III. The Word of Application, vv. 10-15. Since always have the man who rebukes their sin. Scripture is not needed to prove this fact, for we see it today. We are specifically warned against the praise of the wicked (Lev. 6:26) and any true and bold man knows that the praise of the wicked is the praise of the wicked. (John 3:18, 20). Verse 11 (A. V.) sounds very much like many of the strictures that are being made regarding the acts of some of the rich of today. How frequently we behold maugers built by the proceeds of oppression, and those who have foretold their occupancy. How few fortunes are really expended and enjoyed by those who make the accumulation. The manner by which we accumulate, our conduct towards the poor (Lev. 19:31), our acceptance of bribes, and our neglect of the needy and the poor is all known to God. (v. 12). "Therefore," even as today it is difficult and costly to get justice in our courts, even as iniquity is rapidly growing in the earth, about the prudent man can do is to hold his peace, to wait upon God and watch for him. He it is who must call with trumpet voice (Isa. 58:1) even though he does not speak with human lips. The fourth exhortation to "seek" (v. 14) is to seek after the good, though the time be an "evil one."

The individual is to seek good, to hate evil, and do all in his power to "establish justice in the gate," viz: so far as in his power lies, exalt to the positions of rulers and governors those who also "seek good, but hate evil."

The result will be that Jehovah, the God of hosts, "will be with us" even in this evil time (See Gen. 38:2; 2, 23; Phil. 14:8-9).

True goodness is to "hate evil and love the good" (Ps. 97:10; Rom. 10:9). By this test we may know if we really hate sin, we are truly "seeking."

This is the path of blessedness (Heb. 1:6).

Our nation needs the Jehovah of Amos, a sense of sin and a realization that sinners are lost.

We have churches and lack reverence, we have preachers but are not sufficiently conscious of our own sinfulness; we hear sermons yet our faith is flabby.

We can get on without armies and navies, airships and submarines, kings and legions, yea, lacking in all the conveniences of modern civilization, but we cannot exist, much less grow, flourish and triumph without God.

I affirm that tranquility is nothing else than the good ordering of the mind.—Marcus Aurelius

The Shepherd Psalm

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D.D.
Dean of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

TEXT—The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.—Psalm 23.

This beautiful psalm needs no commendation, for even the people of the world know and love it in their own way, as do the people of God in a different way. However, it is the latter only who are able to lay the emphasis on the promise, "my shepherd." It is this pronoun that makes all the difference as to our understanding of the psalm and its preciousness to our souls.

To know its deepest meaning one must have received the Lord Jesus Christ as his Savior and confessed him as his Lord. Then in a real sense does he become his shepherd and with confidence such a soul can say, "I shall not want." Note the future tense here. The child of God does not want for any good thing, and shall not want forevermore.

1. If the Lord is my shepherd then he is causing me to lie down in green pastures, which means that I am daily feeding on his Holy Word. The Scriptures are the green pastures in which the sheep have their souls hunger satisfied, so that they are able to rest in sweet content. We can easily determine how far the Lord can be called our shepherd by the time and thought we give to the Bible, the strength we receive from it, and the love we have for it.

2. If the Lord is my shepherd then I am enjoying the communion of the Holy Spirit because he is leading me beside the still waters. The still waters are a symbol of the Holy Spirit who dwells within the true believer in Christ, to guide him in his perplexities, to comfort him in his trials, to soothe him in his sorrows, and to enlighten the eyes of his heart in the knowledge of God and his precious promises.

3. If the Lord is my shepherd then I am experiencing continually the renewing of my spiritual strength, for he restoreth my soul. The sheep sometimes wanders away from the flock and gets torn amid the brambles, or by the attacks of wild beasts. Or possibly he falls among the thorns and breaks a limb. The shepherd binds up his wounds and knits his broken bones, and in a spiritual sense our shepherd does the same for us. It is this precious truth that is set before us in these words of John where he says, "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." The thirty-second psalm shows us how God did this for David, restored his soul when he was a backslider, and the latter may have been thinking about it when he penned these words.

4. If the Lord is my shepherd then I am surrendering my will to him day by day, and for that matter moment by moment, for otherwise he cannot be leading me in the paths of righteousness. Observe that the believer on Christ has already been led into those paths, but now he is being led in them as he yields himself to God for that purpose. Sometimes they are paths of joy, sometimes of suffering, sometimes of testing, but they are all the paths of righteousness nevertheless, if we have really come to God in Christ.

5. If the Lord is my shepherd then I am continually trusting his promise, for if I fall there I am unable to testify, as in the fourth verse of the Psalm, "I will fear no evil." The moment we lose our trust in God the heart of evil takes possession of us, but he who has confidence in him can cry out in the darkness, ready to spring upon their prey when unprotected by the shepherd's presence. But when he is there they feed in safety on the green pastures and their enemies are powerless.

6. If the Lord is my shepherd then I am experiencing joy and gladness, and rendering service of the same kind to others that are about me, for such is the significance of the words, "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies." In the Orient the enemies of the sheep are the wild beasts just referred to, hidden away in the darkness, ready to spring upon their prey when unprotected by the shepherd's presence. But when he is there they feed in safety on the green pastures and their enemies are powerless.

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8. If the Lord is my shepherd then I am the possessor of eternal hope covering both this life and that which is to come, "for surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

May this blessing come to all of you, and it will come if you will receive the instruction set before you at the beginning of this message, and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and be saved, for he hath said, "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out."

Be always displeased at what thou art, if thou desire to attain to what thou art not; for where thou hast pleased thyself, there thou abidest.—Quarles.

Self-confidence sees the possibilities of the individual; self-reliance realizes them, self-confidence sees the angel in the unwholeness of marble; self-reliance carves it out for himself.—Jordan.

For everything you have missed you have gained something else; and for everything you gain, you lose something.—Emerson.

Formed on the good old plan, a true and brave and downright honest man.—Whittier.

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